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26 November 1979

# South and East Asia Report

(FOUO 7/79)



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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## SOUTH AND EAST ASIA REPORT

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KAMPUCHEA

VISIT WITH ANTI-KHMER ROUGE, ANTI-SRV FACTION REPORTED

Paris PARIS MATCH in French 2 Nov 79 pp 30-35

[Article: "Our Reporter Met Another Army in Cambodia"]

[Text] It was some 40 km inside Cambodia at a place our special correspondent Denis Reich, cannot name for security reasons. "We were walking along when suddenly the trees became huts covered with bamboo and plastic sheeting. We had arrived at the Khmer Blanc camp. As I entered, I was greeted by a row of soldiers who came to 'present arms.' They wore camouflage uniforms. Then a man came out of a shelter, his arms extended. He shouted to me in French: 'Welcome to Cambodia. I am Prince Norodom Soriavong, Norodom Sihanouk's first cousin and leader of the Khmer Nationalist Party.' Soriavong is 33, wears round eye glasses, and has a short, clipped mustache. He was a student in Lyon when the Khmer Rouge seized Phnom Penh. For the past 2 and 1/2 years, he has been fighting in the jungle along with some 6,000 Khmer nationalists. Prince Norodom Soriavong's Khmer nationalists have to cope with two enemies, the Khmer Rouge and the Vietnamese. Denis Reich who participated in a Khmer Blanc operation against the Khmer Rouge reported: 'We had been marching due east since dawn. Our unit of 200 men then broke up into several groups: some 100 men remained together while the remainder split up into various patrols so as to prevent any surprise attack. The Vietnamese front in this sector was defended by a heavy concentration of Khmer Rouge. On the third day, we heard Vietnamese 110 mm and 115 mm shells landing in the distance. The firing kept getting closer and closer. There was whispering and hurried preparations. The company then deployed over an area covering a few hundred meters. Suddenly, there was a burst of automatic weapons fire through the underbrush. I waited a good hour before the bursts of gunfire moved away. The Khmer Rouge were withdrawing. The Khmer nationalists reappeared, preceded by 25 prisoners. Their weapons and personal effects were distributed among the nationalists: some AK-47's, Kalachnikovs, and M-16's, a scarf, some sandals, and a hammock. The most moving thing after this skirmish was our sudden and amazing encounter with a bonze, a real bonze, whose almost supernatural appearance brought everyone to their knees."

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The Khmer Blanc do not kill their Khmer Rouge prisoners. "Even though we have 2 million reasons for executing them--the 2 million persons they killed in our country--we prefer to show them mercy," explained Prince Norodom Soriavong. "It's the best policy, the only one that pays. First, because the Khmer people are a vanishing race, and secondly, because experience has shown that, once released, only a small number of these prisoners rejoin the Khmer Rouge ranks. The others make for the Thai border and are civilians once they reach the refugee camps. Lastly, many of them, happy at the idea of getting, as much as possible, a bowl of rice per day, decide to swell our ranks." Denis Reich added: "I noted that this policy of mercy is bearing fruit. More and more, the news is spreading that the prince spares his captives and, therefore, the Khmer Rouge have no reason to keep fighting tooth and nail to the bitter end." Norodom Soriavong's men also capture the occasional Vietnamese. Their most recent Vietnamese captive was caught wandering through the jungle. He told them he was trying to get to the Thai border so he could emigrate to the United States to join his family there. The prince scoffed at this: "He was one of those Vietnamese spies who infiltrate the lines in search of information. We do not release those characters. We have an ugly score to settle with them. We have a proverb here in Cambodia that says, 'When the elephants fight each other, the ants die.' Have you seen the ants? The ants are the Cambodians who are silently dying of starvation." On his visit to "death camp 204," Denis Reich saw dozens of "ants" who had been crushed. Though they were not dead yet, their bodies already gave off a stench of decomposition. "We want no more of this," said the prince. "We no longer want to die without fighting. Tell people about us. I want tons of rice and medicine. I want weapons, money, 400 million dollars, and above all, five battalions of your paratroopers."

PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. Page unknown. Khmer Blanc troops moving through the jungle near their camp in Cambodia. The three flags are, from left to right: the emblem of the Khmer Liberation Armed Forces (FALK), the Buddhist banner, and the national Khmer colors with the Angkor symbol. Below: Prince Norodom Soriavong and Denis Reich.
2. Page unknown. Khmer Blanc wounded. "We had seven men seriously wounded and two killed," reported Denis Reich who witnessed the skirmish. The Khmer Rouge had lost a few dozen men." Below: a wounded Khmer Blanc soldier carried in a hammock suspended from a bamboo pole.
3. p. 34. These Khmer Rouge soldiers captured by the Khmer Blanc during a skirmish will be set free. "Most of them are quite ready to desert and will enlist with us or seek refuge in Thailand," explained Prince Norodom Soriavong. Below: a captured Vietnamese spy.

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LAOS

## INFORMATION ON LAO MILITARY UNITS

[The following information was extracted from Vientiane Domestic Service broadcasts in Lao at 0400 GMT unless otherwise noted on the dates indicated, or from Lao press material as indicated. Unit designators and locations are as given. The remarks include a brief summary of the information available in the source.]

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
53d Division	Unit member captured on commando mission in Nong Khai Province, Thailand. (Bangkok BAN MUANG 26 Sep 79 p 7)
Military Training School Houa Phan Province	Closed strategic, tactical training course 12 Sep. (3 Oct 79)
Artillery School Vientiane	Held ceremony 30 Sep to close specialized course. (3 Oct 79)
Ban Houai Tahoua Champassak Province	Guerrillas punished some reactionaries attempting to disturb local people. Captured weapons and equipment. (3 Oct 79)
Armored Unit "T"	Adopted resolution to build offices, other buildings on 8 Sep. (4 Oct 79)
Regional Force Command [Meuang] Nong Bok District, Khammouan Province	Opened political, military courses early Sep. (4 Oct 79)
Women's Association under Public Security Force, Houa Phan Province	Planted vegetables. (4 Oct 79)
Vientiane Military Training School	Opened political, military course 17 Sep. (5 Oct 79)

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Bn "A" Houa Phan Province	Contributed to repairing buildings, houses, cleared land, dug fish ponds, raised animals. (5 Oct 79)
Regional Forces Houa Phan Province	Attended political, military courses. (5 Oct 79)
Bn "S" attached to Construction Unit No 923 in Central Region	Built bridges, carried out rice farming, livestock breeding. (8 Oct 79)
Public Security Maintenance Training School Houa Phan Province	Held ceremony 27 Sep to end training for second group of students. (8 Oct 79)
Unit "S" under Northern Region's Anti-Aircraft Corps	Attended military training early last month. (9 Oct 79)
Unit "A" of Engineering Company under Vientiane Public Security Force	Built barracks, clubs, raised animals, engaged in agricultural production. (9 Oct 79)
Film Projection Unit of Oudomsai Provincial Command Political Office	Showed films to local people. (9 Oct 79)
Artificial Limb Factory Viangsai	Attended meeting to review results 28 Sep. (10 Oct 79)
Various Specialized Branches Attopeu Provincial Military Command	Attended several political, military courses. (10 Oct 79)
Hospital attached to Route 9 Construction Unit, Central Region	Examined people, cured patients, produced traditional medicine. (10 Oct 79)
Unit "T" attached to LPLA Armored Corps Vientiane	Planted starchy crops. (10 Oct 79)
Vientiane Military Training School	Held political course for local residents 10-22 Sep. (11 Oct 79)
Army Garment Factory Vientiane	Produced clothes, engaged in agricultural production. (11 Oct 79)
Hospital attached to Central Military Region	Vaccinated people, distributed medicine, cured patients. (11 Oct 79)
Various Units under Route 23 Construction Group in Central Region	Concentrated on repairing road. (12 Oct 79)



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Hospital under Savannakhet Provincial Military Command	Examined people, vaccinated and cured patients. (12 Oct 79)
Signal Training School Vientiane	Repaired living quarters, transported supplies, cured patients. (13 Oct 79)
Auto-Transportation Unit attached to Savannakhet Provincial Military Command	Transported supplies, repaired vehicles, planted crops, bred animals. (13 Oct 79)
Public Security Maintenance Unit of [Meuang] Siang Hon District, Sayabcury Province	Carried out activities to maintain public security, boosted production. (13 Oct 79)
Public Security Maintenance Unit "A" in Savannakhet Province	Carried out activities to maintain public security, planted starchy crops, fruit trees, raised pigs and chickens. (14 Oct 79)
Various Branches attached to Logistics Department of Central Region	Made clothes, hulled paddy, felled logs, built paddy silos, houses, expanded cultivated areas, produced farm tools, cured patients. (14 Oct 79)
Army Cultural Training School Southern Region	Teachers made field trip to provinces in northern and southern Laos 13 Sep-11 Oct. (14 Oct 79)
Construction Bn "N" attached to Construction Unit 923 in Central Region	Featured in broadcast for achievements in building bridges, roads. (14 Oct 79)
Air Defense Unit in Vientiane Capital	Consolidated organization in political, military, specialized fields. (15 Oct 79)
Auto Repair Bn "N", Production Unit No 5 of 923 Engineering Unit in Central Region	Scored achievements. (15 Oct 79)
Political Office of Viangsay Region Military Command	Issued instruction on 28 Sep on campaign to score achievements on 2 Dec National Day. (15 Oct 79)
Vientiane Artillery Training School	Gave test with live ammunition on 30 Sep. (16 Oct 79)
Political Office of Xieng Khouang Military Region	Organized ceremony 5 Oct to hail success of emulation campaign. (16 Oct 79)

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Fish Breeding Unit of Production Section of Viangsaï Military Sector	Scored excellent achievements Aug-Sep. (16 Oct 79)
Vientiane Military Training School	Opened political, military training course for cadres 13 Oct. (16 Oct 79)
Army Cultural Training School Xieng Khouang Region	Held ceremony 20 Sep to open school year. (17 Oct 79)
Military Training School, other units attached to Houa Phan Provincial Command	Cooperated in developing various places since early this month. (17 Oct 79)
Projection Team of Political Office Viangsaï Military Region	Showed films to people. (18 Oct 79)
Infantry Unit "S" on Battlefield 1 A	Held ceremony 5 Oct to review achieve- ments. (19 Oct 79)
Primary Medical Training School Viangsaï Region	Opened training 14 Oct for third group of students. (19 Oct 79)
Army Production No 2 Vientiane	Competed in clearing weeds, taking care of rice plants, harvesting crops. (20 Oct 79)
Company "B" attached to Auto- Transportation Bn "A" in Vientiane	Transported supplies to northern provinces Mar-Aug. (20 Oct 79)
Ground Artillery Unit "CH" Vientiane	Strived to fulfill tasks, building quarters, planting crops, breeding animals, consolidated and strength- ened forces. (21 Oct 79)
Military Training Schools in Vientiane and Attapeu	Studied politics, boosted production, raised domestic animals. (22 Oct 79)
Logistics Office Battlefront 1A	Completed 1979 plan, distributed goods to local units, set up more collective stores, opened medical training course, built canton clinics. (22 Oct 79)
Army Sawmill Viengsaï Region	Carried out specialized tasks. (22 Oct 79)
Infantry Company "C" Battlefront A.A.	Studied politics, persuaded people to build bases, carried out activi- ties to maintain public security, planted crops since Jan. (22 Oct 79)

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Luang Prabang Provincial Military  
Command

Held meeting on Regional Armed Forces  
and local guerrillas 17 Oct. (22 Oct  
79 1100 GMT)

Regional Armed Forces  
Attapeu Province

Opened meeting 10 Oct. (22 Oct 79  
1100 GMT)

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LAOS

## INFORMATION OF LAO MILITARY UNITS

[The following information was extracted from Vientiane Domestic Service broadcasts at 0400 GMT unless otherwise noted on the dates indicated, or from Lao press material as indicated. Unit designators and locations are as given. The remarks include a brief summary of the information available in the source.]

UNIT	REMARKS
Signal Unit of First Combat Zone No. "A"	Scored excellent achievements in specialized work (25 Oct 79)
Military Training School Vientiane	Carried out tasks before school opened (25 Oct 79)
Army Production Unit No 3 Central Region	Scored achievements in building quarters, schools, hospitals; making furniture, felling logs, transporting rice, repairing roads and bridges, sawing wood (26 Oct 79)
Viangsai Region	Conference on logistics work opened 18 Oct to review achievements (26 Oct 79)
Ground Artillery Unit "A" Vientiane	Closed military training in mid-Oct (26 Oct 79)
Infantry Unit "S" attached to Battlefront 1A	Carried out activities to maintain public security, expanded cultivated areas, raised animals (26 Oct 79)
Infantry Unit "A" Vientiane	Diligently engaged in food production from Jan-Sep (27 Oct 79)
Land and Waterways Transport Unit of Logistics Office under the Northern Region Command	Scored achievements in transport work (27 Oct 79)

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UNIT	REMARKS
Political Office of Viangsay Military Sector	Opened study session 17 Oct for cadres, combatants to study political documents (27 Oct 79)
Independence Unit "C" in First Combat Zone "A"	Energetically carried out specialized work (27 Oct 79)
Army Shop Viangsay Military Sector	Scored achievements in specialized work and production (28 Oct 79)
Army Logistics Department Vientiane	Held ceremony 26 Oct to accept new oil depot from Vietnamese engineering unit. Chief of General Staff of LPLA Sisavat Keobounphan attended (28 Oct 79)
Northern Region Command	Opened training course 23 Oct for Lao Youth Unions in region (28 Oct 79)
Naval Unit Cadres and Combatants	Planted starchy crops, took care of rice (29 Oct 79)
PLA Unit "GN" Vientiane	Studied politics and culture, military subjects, boosted production (29 Oct 79)
Brick Production Unit Xieng Khouang Region	Scored achievements in producing bricks, carrying out rice farming, planting fruit trees (29 Oct 79)
Peace-Keeping Forces Command in Vientiane	School for training new socialist men ended training course 28 Oct (30 Oct 79)
Regional Forces in [Meuang] La District Oudomsai Province	Scored achievements in specialized work and food production (30 Oct 79)
Army Hospital of Northern Region Command	Opened political training course late Sep (30 Oct 79)
Vehicle Section under Oudomsai Provincial Logistics Office	Repaired vehicles (1 Nov 79)
Regional Forces Louang Namtha Province	Conducted patrol missions, attended military and political course, built and repaired houses, raised animals (2 Nov 79)
Medical Cadres Vientiane Army Hospital	Treated people, cured patients (2 Nov 79)

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UNIT	REMARKS
Northern Region Construction Unit	Started building Army exhibition hall 1 Sep (2 Nov 79)
Company "3" of Bn "GN" in Vientiane	Scored achievements in political, military training and specialized work (3 Nov 79)
Oudomsai Provincial Military Command	Scored achievements in food production and public service work (3 Nov 79)
Engineering Unit Viangsai Military Sector	Built several buildings and facilities (3 Nov 79)
Political Office Phong Saly Provincial Military Command	Scored achievements in propaganda work (3 Nov 79)
Bulldozer Unit Viangsai Region Construction Section	Repaired old roads in Sep (4 Nov 79)
Oudomsai Provincial Military Command	Opened military training course on 2 Oct (4 Nov 79)
Louang Namtha Provincial Military Command	Closed meeting 16 Oct for study of political, military affairs (4 Nov 79)
Bn "A" Houa Phan Province	Scores achievements to welcome national day (4 Nov 79)
Company "A" under Xieng Khouang Military Region	Held ceremony to review achievements of last year (5 Nov 79)
Army Sewing Factory Vientiane	Held second specialized training course 1 Nov (5 Nov 79)
Production Unit under Xieng Khouang Military Region	Built houses, raised animals, planted crops (5 Nov 79)
Medical School Central Region	Opened basic medical course 27 Oct (6 Nov 79)
Army Construction Unit Xieng Khouang Military Region	Visited by members of agricultural cooperatives 6 Oct (6 Nov 79)

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UNIT	REMARKS
Army Transport Unit Viangsai Region	Transported commodities (6 Nov 79)
Infantry Company "Y" Louang Namtha Province	Attended military, political classes (6 Nov 79)
Bn "A" under Northern Military Region Command	Held meeting 2 Nov to review lessons in building all-round strong companies (7 Nov 79)
Luang Prabang Provincial Military Command	Held banquet 5 Nov for cadres and combatants attending meeting opened on 2 Nov by Bn "A" under Northern Region Command (7 Nov 79)
Settlement "77" Hospital attached to Construction Unit "923" in Central Military Region	Cured patients, treated people, vaccinated or distributed medicine (8 Nov 79)
Airfield Defense Unit of Xieng Khouang Military Region	Held political, military studies (8 Nov 79)
Hospital attached to Houa Phan Provincial Military Command	Cured patients, set up herbal medicine branch (8 Nov 79)
Bn "409" in Northern Region	Noted as model battalion in studying political and military subjects (8 Nov 79)
First Combat Zone A	Opened meeting to review achievements scored by subordinate units 30 Oct. Meeting closed 3 Nov with presence of Sisavat Keobounphan, LPLA Chief of General Staff (9 Nov 79)
Army Hospital Central Region	Provided service to people (9 Nov 79)
Staff Office of Xieng Khouang Region	Built houses, typed documents, vaccinated people, cured others (10 Nov 79)
Production Group in Xieng Khouang Region	Cleared land, planted corn, raised animals (10 Nov 79)

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UNIT	REMARKS
Phong Saly Provincial Command	Strengthened forces since early this year. Attended political courses, planted rice, raised animals (10 Nov 79)
Propaganda and Training Office of Army Political Department	Closed training course 9 Nov for Army journalists (11 Nov 79)
Signal Corps of Xieng Khouang Region	Repaired radio receivers, planted rice, raised animals (11 Nov 79)
Primary Medical School Central Army Region	Opened third training course for cadres 27 Oct (12 Nov 79)
Public Relations Unit Xieng Khouang Military Region	Scored achievements in specialized work and food production (12 Nov 79)
Army Political Department in Vientiane	Organized fine arts training course in early Nov (12 Nov 79)
Housing Construction Unit of Xieng Khouang Military Region Command	Visited by members of agricultural cooperatives in early Nov (12 Nov 79)
Army Hospital in Central Region	Scored achievements in curing patients and providing treatments while boosting production (13 Nov 79)
Production Unit in Xieng Khouang Military Region	Scored achievements in growing vegetables, building houses, transporting supplies, raising animals (13 Nov 79)
Battalion "B" under Vientiane Infantry Corps	Conducted several public security missions, repaired vehicles, attended political and military courses, engaged in agricultural production (14 Nov 79)
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SINGAPORE

TRADE MINISTER COMMENTS ON ECONOMY, FOREIGN RELATIONS

OW241114 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 23 Oct 79 Morning Edition  
p 4 OW

[Summary of interview with Singapore Trade and Industry Minister Goh Chok Tong, held by NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN Foreign News Department editor Tomihiro Okada on 22 October at Akasaka guesthouse in Tokyo]

[Text] Question: What impact does the recent second disruption in oil supply and prices have on your economy? Is it different from the impact of the first disruption on your economy?

Answer: With its open economic system and high dependence on trade, Singapore can hardly avoid the effects of the like in crude prices. It also cannot disregard soaring prices as a result of an overall rise in the costs of import goods. However, the impact this time seems a little less serious than it was the first time. This is because the recent hike in crude prices was what we somewhat expected, and therefore, unlike the first time, it did not take us by total surprise.

Question: I understand that the Singapore Government made an announcement of a sharp wage boost in July. Do you not think that this government step and the recent crude price hike constitute two major causes of inflation in Singapore?

Answer: It is true that the crude price hike is increasing inflationary pressure. However, I do not believe that the government step for higher wages is directly weakening Singapore's economic power. The step was taken to cope with recession and further heighten technical standards and productivity. Higher wages will curb waste of manpower, thereby promoting technology-intensive investment in plants and equipment. This will result in strengthened, improved competitive power. In other words, the step was taken to curtail labor-intensive sectors such as textile and woodwork businesses and to shift manpower from those sectors to technology-intensive ones.

Question: Are you taking any special, practical measures to train workers?

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Answer: We emphasize technical training. Along with the step for higher wages, we recently established a fund for technical promotion. Under this fund program, each worker will contribute 2 percent of his or her wages to set up a technical training center. After being trained there, those highly-skilled workers will be assigned to various establishments, including enterprises operated by foreign firms in Singapore. I am grateful to Japan for its cooperative attitude toward the establishment of the training center.

Question: Concerning Japan's investment in Singapore, what problems do you have? Please offer any recommendations you have.

Answer: Japan seems to be concerned about two points: It would like to know if a sufficient labor force is available in Singapore and whether wage levels there are appropriate. By applying the technology-intensive method, Japan can resolve problems concerning the availability of labor force. The levels of wages paid by Japanese enterprises (in Singapore) are relatively high. However, they are considered still low when we take into consideration the added value created by each wage earner. It is understandable that added value is set higher by Japan's oil-related businesses in the United States, the Netherlands and Britain. But I hear that the added value set by Japanese enterprises in Singapore is even lower than that set by nonoil Japanese businesses in West Germany. Of course, I understand that an objection will naturally be raised to making this kind of comparison, because there are few local workers employed by Japanese firms in West Germany. At any rate, Singapore hopes to introduce Japan's technology. It wants to have Japan's ordinary-level techniques in the production of plant machines, automobile components, cameras and electronic commodities.

Question: Could you tell me what attitude Japan should take and what efforts it should make in its cooperation with ASEAN?

Answer: Because of their structural similarity, Japan and ASEAN have a certain realm in which they can cooperate. Therefore, Japan should make more active investments in ASEAN while giving way to ASEAN in competitively unfavorable (labor-intensive) fields. Thus, each ASEAN nation will be able to choose the most suitable line of production work in compliance with its own special circumstances and produce commodities by using Japanese facilities and equipment for purchase by Japan. This cycling process of cooperation will be beneficial to both Japan and ASEAN. I hope that Japan will make investments from this point of view. Question: In my opinion ASEAN's regional cooperation faces some problems. For example, there is strong apprehension over the feasibility of the "ASEAN automobile" program. Could you give your comment on this?

[OW241357] Answer: Although their stages of development differ, the five ASEAN member nations do not find it difficult to render cooperation within the region. In the urea fertilizer project (one of ASEAN's joint industrial projects), Indonesia is producing good results. It is an advantage that

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the five member nations have become able to talk with each other at a common arena, as seen during the Tokyo round. Singapore's Asian dollars are private funds and, therefore, the government cannot use the money for ASEAN. However, a characteristic of Singapore is the fact that there are no restrictions on investments. So it is possible for the private sectors to spend, if they find merit in investing or in remitting money.

Question: In 1978 the total trade volume between Singapore and China rose sharply to \$860 million. How are you planning to develop trade relations?

Answer: Negotiations are underway with China on the conclusion of a trade agreement and a settlement is expected to come early next year or this year, if it comes sooner. The agreement is to include most favored nation treatment and the establishment of trade offices in each other's country. Since the Singaporeans can speak Chinese and English, they can play a pipeline's role linking the West with China and introducing to China Western technology which it needs. When economic exchanges further deepen, Singapore's political relations with China may also develop. However, Singapore's establishment of diplomatic relations with China will come after the normalization of relations between Indonesia and China. There is no change in Singapore's policy to be the last ASEAN member to normalize relations with China.

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END